the first dose of said immunization schedule being administered when the mammal is less than 42 days old, measured from birth,

where, if only one immunogen is administered according to said immunization schedule, that immunogen is one other than BCG,

where, when all of the immunogens administered are selected from the group consisting of BCG, diphtheria, tetanus, whole cell pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza, measles, mumps and rubella immunogens, at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates prior to 42 days after birth, or (b) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates, and the maximum interval between administrations is about two weeks, or less.

58 (amended). A method of decreasing the incidence of an autoimmune disease which comprises:

administering to said mammal one or more pharmaceutically acceptable pharmaceutical preparations, comprising one or more immunogens, according to an immunization schedule according to which, at specific times after birth, the mammal receives one or more pharmaceutically acceptable doses of one or more immunogens;

said administering resulting in an immune response in said mammal sufficient to substantially reduce the incidence of an autoimmune disease in such mammals;

said mammals are selected from the group consisting of humans, and nonhuman mammals which are animal models of a human autoimmune disease,

the first dose of said immunization schedule being administered when the mammal is less than 42 days old, measured from birth,

where, if only one immunogen is administered according to said immunization schedule, that immunogen is one other than BCG,

where, when all of the immunogens administered are selected

from the group consisting of BCG, diphtheria, tetanus, whole cell pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza, measles, mumps and rubella immunogens, at least one of the following conditions applies: (a) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates prior to 42 days after birth, or (b) immunogens are administered on at least three different dates, and the maximum interval between administrations is about two weeks, or less.

F2 cancel

REMARKS

1. In the Amendment of April 10, 1995, Applicants rewrote claim 3 in independent form, its original base claim (1) having been cancelled. Applicant's intent was to incorporate all of the limitations of base claim 1 into claim 3. However, in the course of preparing an analysis of the claims, Counsel discovered that the following limitation of claim 1 had been omitted:

> the first dose of said immunization schedule beginning before 42 days after birth, and said one or more immunogens acting to substantially reduce said chronic immune mediated disorder include at least one immunogen other than BCG.

Consequently, the present Supplemental Amendment adds the following clauses to claim 3 as last amended November 21, 1996:

> the first dose of said immunization schedule being administered when the mammal is less than 42 days old, measured from birth,
>
> where, if only one immunogen is administered according to said immunization schedule, that immunogen is one other than BCG.

The new wording is somewhat clearer than the original claim 1 limitations, but the intent is the same.

Claim 58 was intended to parallel claim 3, and hence has also been amended.